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'Take 'em away,' bawled Jemmy, as he danced to and fro—'take 'em away; the little divils holds me. Shaint Patrick and be Jokers to you

why don't you take 'em away—he'll twitch every bone out in my body!

The gentleman put a stop to the operations of the machine, and Jimmy, shaking himself to see that he was whole, hurried out of the room, casting a furtive glance back at the machine as though he were afraid of another attack.

PROTECTION AND LABOR.

Production is cheapest where the price of labor, estimated by the day or year, is dearest.—We stated this proposition in a former article, and assured our readers that at a future time we should attempt to maintain and defend it.

It seems not to have occurred to the friends of the protective system, that the productive power of the laborer is materially different in different parts of the world, but a sound theory as well as long observed experience proves it to be so. In our former article we alluded to the fact that wheat is grown with free, well paid labor in Ohio, at less cost than with unpaid labor in Kentucky. The protectionist would reason in this way: Labor is comparatively valueless in Kentucky; labor is dear in Ohio; therefore Ohio cannot compete with Kentucky in agricultural and manufacturing industry. Adopting their notions, this would be good logic, but it leads to a result entirely opposed to the fact. In truth, Kentucky cannot compete with Ohio.

Labor is cheap in the East Indies and all the proximate parts of the Asiatic continent. A common laborer gets from two to six cents per day, and the best mechanics of the region from ten to twelve. Yet the most simple manual labor—cutting a ship for example—is as expensive in that country as in this. In those departments which require more intelligence, production is dearer with them than with us. Within the memory of man India cottons were imported to this country at a cost of from thirty to fifty cents per yard, yet the operatives received only 2 to 4 cents per day for their labor. The laborers of the United States, receiving from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per day, have been brought in competition with these cheap laborers, and the result is beyond all doubt or dispute, that production is cheap with us and dear with them. Five yards of cloth are produced in Massachusetts at the cost of one yard in the East Indies. The commercial statistics of the country prove the same fact. Formerly, Americans were clothed with India cottons; now, the natives of the East Indies are clothed with American cottons.

In a comparison with China we have a similar advantage; and notwithstanding she has the benefit of centuries of experience, our exports of cottons to that country promise soon to balance all our imports of spices and teas. The price of labor estimated by the day is lower in the East Indies and China than in any other part of the world; and estimated in the same way it is dearer in the United States than anywhere else. England, France, Switzerland, German States, Russia, Italy, Egypt and Syria, all to some extent manufacturing countries, occupy an intermediate position between the two extremes. Now we have the singular fact before us, of the country where labor is cheapest obtaining its industrial products from the country where labor is dearest. What but the character of their laboring population, has excluded England and the manufacturing states of the continent from the markets of the East Indies.

The laboring population of Russia, as is well known, is of the most servile character. A bare subsistence is all they receive. Yet labor, in reality, is dearer there than in England or the United States. In consequence of the small amount of labor performed by each person, the daily expenses of a ship of war or merchantman are greater than in any other maritime nation. At the same time the number of men employed and their want of skill, diminish materially the vigor and efficiency, and hazard the success of every operation. But were the per diem price of labor to determine the cost of production, Russia would at once command the commerce of the world.

But the pauper labor of England is the danger which the protectionists point out, and against which they would direct the legislative powers of the country.

It is unquestionably true that labor, estimated by the day, is cheaper in England than in the United States; but some persons, either from ignorance or interest, assert the difference to be much greater than it really is. The averages include oftentimes the wages of those persons who are supported in part by the parish; and at other times the wages of those whose business has been partially destroyed by improvements in machinery. There is in production an important element which the protectionists overlook entirely, and which does not seem to be properly estimated by any considerable portion of the community. We mean the intelligence, inventive power and ingenuity of the operatives. In fact, we may say that this element is more important than any other, and will in time compensate for great disadvantages, either in natural facilities or formidable competition. It is to this element that the United States are indebted for their success in manufactures. As we have before stated, the statistics of deaths in England shows that the average length of life among the operatives does not exceed seventeen years.

Now it will not be asserted by anybody that such a population can ever make much progress in mechanics; in fact, for the most part, they are entirely ignorant of anything above or beyond the manual labor they were taught in performance. Their childhood is spent in servile labor, instead of that study which is essential to the development of their intellectual powers.

The child hears the noise of machinery when it should listen to the glad voice of its mates; each returning day brings sixteen hours of toil which should have been divided with the school and the playground; its body is deformed by labor in unnatural positions, and by scourging, when it should be strengthened by the freedom from toil and care so essential to youth. Children are sent to the mills as soon as they are able to perform any labor, and when they become slippy they are immersed in cold water or subjected to the stripes of the overseer. Their moral

and intellectual powers are never developed, and for the natural buoyancy of youth is substituted disappointment and anguish. There is no childhood—no old age. Infancy is succeeded by labor—labor by death. The sports and the innocent joys of childhood give place to servile labor, corporal abuse and vicious example. There are none of the joys of home, none of the ties of blood, of neighborhood, of social life, which even among American slaves are sources of great happiness. It was stated in parliament that 1,097,892 children between the ages of seven and fourteen years and 1,200,000 between the ages of three and fourteen, receive no school instruction. It was further stated that in the district of London not one in twenty received any education, and in one section, including Liverpool and Manchester, there is a population of 347,000 children, only 27,000 of whom go to school.

These statements are not exaggerations of the truth, but rather feeble and imperfect descriptions of the laboring population of England.—Now it necessarily follows that such operatives must receive but a small sum for their daily labor and it also follows that the amount of labor will be equally small. Mind is essential to cheap production. Without a good share of intelligence, the operative is a mere machine, doing that and that only which he was taught to do.

Pins have been manufactured in England nearly three centuries without any improvement in machinery or mode of production. A division of labor, which results from ignorance, is the only alteration sought or attained. One person cuts the wire, another pointed the pin, another twisted the wire for the head, and so the business was divided and subdivided until the heads of the pins and the heads of the operatives are about equally valuable. But as soon as the intelligence and ingenuity of our countrymen were directed to the matter, the business was entirely changed.

The solid-headed pin was invented; a small matter in itself, but indicating the different qualities of the two people. Any common smith in America would have made the head and body of a pin of the same piece of metal; yet for nearly three centuries the people of England toiled on, without making so manifest an improvement.—The manufacture of this article has been brought to such perfection in this country that we may bid defiance to the world. One girl, with the aid of such machinery as we have in use, performs the labor of sixty girls in England, in sticking the pins upon papers.

The greatest improvement of which any account has come to us lately, is the new power-loom for the manufacture of carpets. It is believed that there will be a saving of nineteen-twentieths of the labor required by the old system. But, without pretending to determine the exact advantage, it is beyond all doubt sufficient to secure the business not only of this country, but ultimately of the whole world.

The manufacture of woollens is in no danger from foreign competition. The business is as well understood, and all the arrangements and machinery so complete, that it is impossible for foreigners to undersell the home manufacturers. To be sure, considerable quantities of woollens are imported, but they are principally of the grades which are not made in this country, such as the fine twilled and plain black French and German cloths. The English are almost entirely driven from our markets, and their continental rivals would be, did they not produce an article different from the English or American.

An importation of medium cloths from England is a very rare transaction. We have in this article treated very briefly the different qualities of the American people, and the advantages they possess over Europeans. At a future time we may speak upon the subject with more minuteness.

COURTS IN BOSTON—Oct. 30-31.

Sale of land in Maine decreed void on account of fraudulent misrepresentations by the vendors. U. S. Circuit Court. Judge Woodbury, by his promptness, patience and indefatigable application to the business of this court, is fast clearing the docket of the cases which had accumulated in consequence of the ill health of the late Judge Story. On Friday he delivered an opinion in the long standing case of William S. Smith, in equity, vs. Samuel H. Babcock, John B. Cross and others, forming a company, who sold to the plaintiff a lot of land in Oxford county, Maine, being one-fifth of a township of 28,325 acres. Nov. 9, 1835, the plaintiff paid for his purchase \$11,408, cash and notes, being at the rate of \$6 per acre. In January, 1839, the plaintiff filed his bill in equity, praying that the contract of the purchase might be rescinded, the money paid be recovered back, and the notes surrendered. The plaintiff's bill alleged that gross misrepresentation and fraud had been used to induce him to purchase the land by Cross, one of the defendants, and agent for and part owner with the others, viz: that he enormously exaggerated the quantity of timber on the land; that he falsely held himself out as the sole owner; and that he was of great wealth, and therefore his guaranty was to be relied on, &c. The bill further alleged that some of the other defendants united with Cross in his false representations, and in getting up a new company, &c.; and that Cross employed a man named Chalmers, of New York, to make pretended purchases, in company with others, for the sake of inducing others to purchase, &c.

His honor, after stating the general features of the case, and the connection of the several defendants with it, and the respective parts enacted by them in the drama of deception by which the plaintiff had been misled in making the purchase, said he should decide it on the ground of fraud alone. Cross had assigned his portion of the notes to Joseph Noble, another of the defendants, as security for advances, &c. But Noble, knowing Cross obtained them of the plaintiff without adequate consideration, and therefore was not an innocent holder of the notes. Among other points, it was decided, that notwithstanding the plaintiff had an opportunity to examine it sometime before the bargain was completed, yet if the false representations of Cross were relied upon as to details, and persons hired by him united in statements and acts likely to mislead the plaintiff, the latter would not be precluded from bringing his suit for fraud. In regard to the question

of a discharge in bankruptcy, his honor remarked that it could not be pleaded against a claim in equity to rescind a contract like this on the ground of fraud. It was therefore decreed, that the whole sale should be set aside for fraud; and each member of the company should be liable for the portion he had received, &c., and the notes be given up, &c. Cross was to be held primarily liable, and the others liable in aid of him.—The details of the settlement were referred to a master in chancery. Fletcher and Derby, of Boston, and Bosworth and Miller, of New York for the plaintiff, and C. G. Loring, J. P. Rogers, William Gray, R. Chate, S. Greenleaf, George W. Cooley and E. F. Hodges, for the defence.

The case of Nathan Tutill vs. John B. Cross and another was decided on similar grounds, with some additional points, one of which was, that a party is not precluded from a rescinding of a sale for fraud because he makes an examination of the land before he purchases, but does not go into details, and confides for those on the false statements of the other party and his agents. [Post.]

Right. The New York Commercial thus comments on the Richmond Tragedy:

And in Richmond—in the capital of Virginia—this atrocious deed is pronounced guiltless by the appointed guardians of justice, eulogized by eminent counsel, hailed with enthusiastic plaudits by the people! Truly have we said that it is a great stride to anarchy. Henceforward it is proclaimed in Richmond that any man who has been or believes himself to have been greatly wronged—especially if he is the owner of half a million—may assassinate his wronger with impunity; and of course that for any minor offence he may exact a minor vengeance. The functions of law are at an end. The law itself is struck dead. Vindictive of real or supposed injuries by the strong hand—no, by the assassin's knife or the poisoned draught—is henceforth the rule of human conduct in Virginia. The sympathies of the people are with the man-slayer whose hands are red with the blood of vengeance, and against those sympathies there is no restraining power in the tribunals. From the seed now sown there can scarcely fail to be an awful harvest.

But even this might be overlooked—even for this there would be consolation and redemption—were it not for the evidence, apparent on the face of all the Richmond Journals, that public opinion has gone with them in their ruinous assault on public justice. Once before, a Richmond tribunal and public feeling in Richmond committed an outrage on society and humanity, when the slayer of Mr. Pleasant was exonerated from even the slightest degree of punishment or censure; but the slaying of Mr. Pleasant was a crime of less atrocity than the assassination of Mr. Hoyt. Though it was a barbarous act of homicide, perpetrated by a young, active and vigorous man, armed at the teeth, on one from whom years and broken health had taken the elements of equality in the combat, there was yet about it some show of fairness and of manliness. It was a contest—a struggle—with time and means, for preparation on both sides. But the killing of Mr. Hoyt was a simple deed of cowardly assassination. Three men, armed with deadly weapons, burst into the chamber of a naked, defenceless, sleeping man, without the shadow of risk to themselves, without affording him the semblance of an opportunity for resistance or defence, put him to a cruel and bloody death. The act of Young Mr. Ritchie was at worst the deed of a ruffian—that of Mr. Myers and his confederates was the cowardly crime of an Italian bravo who murders in the dark.

Ohio. The official returns have been received from all but five counties, and unofficially from those, and Bobb, which was 2045 majority.

Letters from Matanzas have been received in Boston, from which it appears that the hurricane was very destructive in that harbor. All the vessels at anchor, excepting two, were driven ashore, and much damage was done to other property. The case on the plantations has been greatly injured.

A young lawyer of New Orleans, Harry Hays, escaped unhurt, although he was in seven distinct engagements, and always in the front rank. Harry killed two Mexicans from an advanced position on a hill-top in Monterey, where he, with Albert Capen, of Louisiana, and young Strother, of Alabama, fought alone from daybreak until the white flag put an end to the conflict. During this time, Harry, with his six-shooter, or revolving rifle, took thirty-nine fair pots.

A duel was fought at San Antonio, Texas, on the 26th ult., between Lieut. S. G. Ward and Thomas Vestman, both from Tennessee; the affair was about a lady; both were wounded but not killed.

Conundrum. "Why is the letter D like a ring?" and a young lady to her accepted, one day. The gentleman, like the generosity of his sex in such a situation, was dull as hammer. "Because," added the lady, with a very modest look at the picture at the other end of the room, "it can't be used without it."

Two men who served the Mexican artillery with great precision and effect at Monterey, were deserters from the American army. They deserted at Fort Brown.

There are about, or near four millions in the treasury, in addition to the privilege of borrowing or issuing treasury notes. We have sufficient sinews of war not to get along, but to prosecute the war with all vigor. [Union.]

In relation to the reports which have been current that the army at Monterey was in want of ammunition, the Washington Union understands from an officer direct from the camp, that such was not the case. The War Department has, we are informed, issued an enormous amount of the munitions of war—not less than 16,000 rounds of ammunition for field and siege guns, and over 8,000,000 of cartridges for small arms.

Some new counterfeits of the Mechanics' Bank Concord, N. H., have just made their appearance.—The central piece is Valet—left hand end is a reaper with an armful of wheat, and signed J. M. Harper, President, Geo. Minot, Cashier. The plate is wholly unlike the true notes—coarse, although, part of the work is from original dies, engraved by a Southern House. The counterfeits bear the face of Tappan, Carpenter, & Co.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 10, 1846.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

We remarked in our haste, that, while "universal education" would be "a universal blessing," there was a large class of laborers in our country destitute of the means of obtaining it—and especially in this true of our large cities and villages.

The laborer—and so must every man of just feeling—counts that state of society which dooms a large portion of mankind to physical want, while it suspects the rest, morally wrong, and is anxious for its regeneration; but he sees a still greater evil and one whose consequences he must more deeply deplore. He cannot quietly suffer the want of that which his neighbors no better than himself, are daily wasting—but he deplores his want of opportunity for mental and moral culture as the greatest of his privations, and the worst of his wrongs.

The laborer would be a MAN. He would act worthily of that lofty nature he possesses, and mature those gems of sublime and generous virtue deposited in his bosom; but he cannot. He must live and die an animal. All his thoughts, time, talents, exertions, are required to supply merely his animal wants, to obtain merely food, clothing and shelter. What opportunity have thousands of the inhabitants of this country for moral and mental culture? They are poor; they are in want; they can but just supply the body, and how can they go forth to admire nature, sit calmly to reflect on the ways of providence and man's duty, or to read books which would enlighten their minds, improve their taste, and purify their hearts?

Many of the above named class, no doubt neglect the opportunities they have, and the course they pursue but makes their condition worse,—but what then? Shall we neglect them altogether, because some are wrong? Laborers, generally, are sensible of their deficiencies, and wish for light, for just knowledge and correct views; but they would have those who presume to teach them regard their rights, treat them with proper respect, and in good faith seek to enlighten them, without impugning their motives, or upbraiding them for their ignorance.

It is well known, that the wages of many laborers are barely sufficient while they are in good health, industrious and economical, to make the two ends of the year meet—in many cases not enough to do that. There is no mistake in this. The wages usually given for labor are inadequate to the comfortable support of the laborer and his family—and he may perhaps be badly embarrassed, and consequently, deprived of some of the means he would otherwise possess.—Worn out with toil, exhausted in all his physical energies, discouraged, sick at heart on seeing a family whom he tenderly loves living in poverty, shut out from intercourse with the educated and refined, doomed, in short, to toil through life as members of the lower class; if he have a moment's leisure he cannot spend it in reading, in useful study. His mind has not elasticity enough for that. How, then, can it be expected that he will progress in knowledge himself, or so educate his children as to make them virtuous and useful citizens.

Still, we are upbraided with our ignorance—when have we been able to become knowing? We are reproached with our coarseness and vulgarity of manners—when can he study the graces, obtain refinement and accomplishment of manners, who is shut out from intercourse with the refined and accomplished, and who is obliged to toil six days in the week from morning till night, to obtain the means of a bare subsistence? We are accused of a want of sensibility, of being insensible to the beautiful, without regard for the venerable, unable to take pleasure in literature, the fine arts, and the embellishments of life;—and when have we, laboring men as we are, with scarce a holiday from one year's end to another, when have we an opportunity of cultivating a relish for the beautiful, of becoming acquainted with the fine arts, of acquiring a taste of literary pleasures, and a judgment in what embellishes life? Who can tell how many an embryo mind of what are called great men, because their powers have been developed, has lived and died in our ranks for the want of opportunity to show himself? Concealed by the beggar's weeds, not seldom is there more of the ethereal fire, more of moral grandeur, and loftiness of mind, than has ever been exhibited by those the world calls the greatest and best. Give us the opportunity to improve ourselves, let us have a spare moment from our ceaseless toil, and we will vindicate our relation to humanity, and prove that we can do as much to adorn the human race as those who have hitherto profited by our labor.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene, The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean rear; Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Here is the real evil of which we complain. Human beings, endowed with a lofty and deathless nature, with faculties susceptible of unlimited expansion, faculties which crave the infinite and would be forever rising to the perfect, are by the present state of things, tied down to the earth, chained to the very dust, and compelled to wear out existence as mere animals. We are richly endowed as moral and intellectual beings, and what we complain of, is, that we are so situated that we cannot exert more of our moral and intellectual powers. We are doomed to be animals; for we are debarred this time and the opportunity to be men. If, then, we would have "universal education," so essential to the best interest and happiness of all classes, prevail, we must demand as fair a price for our labor as do capitalists for their money; then we shall have the time and the means to improve ourselves, and educate our children. Education—what is it? This we will consider at some future time.

The Ohio Volunteers. A letter from Lieut. Col. Weller, of the 1st regiment Ohio volunteers, numbering 370 men, received at Washington, says his regiment lost 15 killed and 83 wounded. Among the former was one lieutenant; and among the latter an adjutant and three lieutenants.

"Western District Court commences its session today."

"FACT AGAINST THEORY."

The Bath Tribune, in commenting on an article with the above caption which appeared in the Democrat of the 20th ult., says:—

"Perhaps it would be better to wait until the new 'tariff' goes into operation, before you talk of the Whig theory being overthrown by facts." We are perfectly willing to wait, Mr. Tribune, but when such facts as the following are recorded by your own papers, and by one of the most ultra protectionists, too, in the land, we cannot help making it public to cheer and make glad the hearts of the farmers and producers of "Old Oxford":—

From the New York Tribune.

"The aggregate receipts of flour, wheat, barley, and corn at tide water, by way of the Erie canal, from the commencement of navigation this season up to the 14th September, were as follows. We subjoin the receipts during the corresponding period last year for the sake of comparison:

	Flour.	Wheat.
1846	1,659,301 brls.	1,052,401 bush.
1845	1,184,604 " "	385,563 "
Inc.	474,797	Inc. 726,838
1846	Barley.	Corn.
1845	235,204 bush.	1,065,290 bush.
	74,324 "	24,660 "
Inc.	160,880	Inc. 1,040,730

*Of this quality about 160,000 bushels were received prior to the new crop coming into market.

"The increase in flour and wheat in favor of this year is equal to 629,104 barrels of flour."

"Freights remain firm at 2d. 6d. for flour and 8d. for wheat to Liverpool. A packet is said to have made engagements at 3d. But we know of nothing doing over 2d. 6d. Most shipmasters however are asking 2d. 6d. There are considerable engagements, as there are also of provisions, at 4s."

"The 'Prices Current' show, that although the prices of manufactured goods have fallen, the prices of the products of the soil have risen and are still rising. Now if the whig theory is correct, as we understand it, when manufactured goods are cheap, breadstuffs should be cheap, also, and vice versa. But now, it is not so; and the cause is, the opening of the ports of England and the taking off, by that country, the heavy import duty on foreign breadstuffs, in connection with the adoption by our own democratic administration of measures which enable England to buy of us our surplus products. Perhaps it may be worth while for the Tribune to consider how many leading articles it must write in favor of a high tariff to do away with the effect upon the people of such records of trade as these. The 'Prices Current' are 'stubborn facts,' and do not easily argue with the whig theory. The people, the farmers of Maine, will see that a demand is created for the surplus breadstuffs of the west in a foreign market, and as a consequence, that their own surplus products sell at higher prices—that the removal of restrictions upon trade benefits them in two ways—it enables them to buy their manufactured articles cheaper, and to sell their surplus products at higher prices—and they will see in it the vindication and praise of the new tariff. Would it not be better, Mr. Tribune, for the party of restriction to avail itself of a tardy—we will not say a death-bed repentance,—to recant its errors?"

The Tribune says further:—

"The reason is obvious—the home manufacturer when he sees that in a few months or weeks he is to be exposed to foreign competition, being unable for want of capital, to keep his goods on hand, until such a time as they will command a high price, throws them into the market, and sells them for what he can get. And when Free Trade laws come in force, for a while there will be a competition between the home and the foreign manufacturer, which will keep down the price until the American manufacturers are broken down and driven out of the market, then the foreigners, having the market to themselves, can place their own price on their goods, and as a matter of course, the price will immediately go up higher than it ever was under the system of protection."

Now let us see the state of the manufacturing interests. The following is an extract of a letter from Lowell, Mass., to the Brooklyn Eagle, under date of Sept. 21, and should of itself be considered sufficient evidence of the falsehood of the claim of the protectionists that the new tariff would ruin the "manufacturing interests." "Free trade," about which the Tribune prates so speciously, has not as yet been adopted, our readers are aware:—

"I see by a recent statement, and from looking round the city, that new mills of the largest class are going up in every quarter. The carpet corporation are laying the foundation of a new factory 272 feet long by 130 wide, two stories, to be filled with 200 power looms.—These power looms are working finely, I learn; beyond even the expectation of the most sanguine. The loom is in itself a wonder. The same company are erecting a large machine shop and picker-house, and will soon commence a store house only 700 feet long! The Merrimack company have nearly ready for machinery a mill two stories high, 353 feet by 43, to contain 600 looms, and 20,000 spindles. The Hamilton company have rapidly preparing for operation a new mill of four stories, 317 feet long by 48 wide, to be occupied by 20,000 spindles. They are also building a picker-house 216 feet long, and a waste house 110 feet. It is said they will use up about 5,000,000 lbs. of cotton. The Prescott mills are nearly ready to start, which will contain 20,000 spindles. So here are three mills just going into operation with a combined force of 60,000 spindles! This does not look much like ruin and panic, and would be bad material for the manufacture of either."

The Middlesex company, composed of the brothers Lawrence, have just erected a new woollen mill six stories high, 150 feet in length by 43 in width. There is a steam engine for use in case of a failure of water.—One of the new Prescott mills is also run by an engine of 150 horse power. Nearly all the corporations have been making additions to their old mills; in some cases very extensive. The Lowell Bleachery is also moved by the same kind of improvement, having under way a large bleach-house, finishing house, and dry-house, and having just made room for a new steam engine of 120 horse power.

"There are various other changes and additions going on, some on a gigantic scale; as, for example, the new canal round Pawtucket falls, which will add greatly to the water power. The combined companies have purchased the water privileges of Wampasset lake, the water of which is to be brought by a new canal, or a deepened channel, into the Merrimack in sufficient quantity to guard against drought in summer, and to supply new mills, which are to be erected hereafter."

It is also stated that the stupendous mills building by the Hamilton and Merrimack companies, mentioned above, are built by surplus profits, from a reserved fund, while the regular dividends are paid.

These are facts; and they speak in trumpet tones what the manufacturing capitalists think of the new tariff, and of its injury to "their interests." Perhaps the Tribune will advise the manufacturers "to wait until the new tariff goes into operation," and thus aid the protectionists in creating or bringing about the very state of things they prophesy, and which their theory will not accomplish. We shall see.

Such "facts" as the above "speak loud" against the "wool pulling" theories of the protectionists; and it gives us pleasure to record them for the benefit of the producers, the laborers, the "bone and sinew" of the land. They show, to some extent, that the "tariffs"

